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Chair: Ms. King ..... (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)
Chair of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Mr. Ruiz Massieu

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The meeting was called to order at 10.05 a.m.

Agenda item 134: Programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 (*continued*)

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during 2016 (A/71/401, A/71/401/Add.1 and A/71/633)

1. **Ms. Bartsiotas** (Controller), introducing the Secretary-General's report on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during 2016 (A/71/401 and A/71/401/Add.1), said that in 2016 the Council had adopted resolution 2016/28, concerning the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, and four resolutions, two decisions and one ministerial declaration that described activities summarized in the report of the Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (A/71/534). Those activities were related to the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) strategy and plan of action on the 2030 Agenda, the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific, the establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters. The adoption of the resolutions, decisions and ministerial declaration had resulted in programme budget implications under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, section 9, Economic and social affairs, section 19, Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific, section 21, Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and section 22, Economic and social development in Western Asia. The total additional resources required for the biennium 2016-2017 were estimated at $3,428,200 and would represent a charge against the contingency fund. The resources for the biennium 2018-2019 would be requested in the proposed programme budget for that biennium.

2. **Mr. Ruiz Massieu** (Chair of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), introducing the Advisory Committee's related report (A/71/633), said that the Advisory Committee recommended the approval of the resources requested by the Secretary-General in the amount of almost $3.5 million in respect of the resolutions, decisions and ministerial declaration adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 2016 and 2017 sessions, and the proposed establishment of six temporary posts, effective from 1 January 2017 until 31 December 2030.

3. **Ms. Wairatpanij** (Thailand), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that the Group's long-standing position was that the level of resources approved by the General Assembly must be commensurate with mandates to ensure their full and effective implementation. The Assembly had decided in its resolutions 69/264 and 70/247 that the promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, in particular the effective and efficient delivery of mandates in support of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, was one of the priorities of the United Nations for the biennium 2016-2017, and adequate resources for the implementation of the Agendas should therefore be provided to the Economic and Social Council and the regional commissions. The Group supported the request for resources to finance the activities related to the resolutions, decisions and ministerial declaration adopted by the Council in 2016, which would also be presented in the Secretary-General's report on supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (A/71/534).

4. The proposed revised estimates for the Council did not include requests to fund the work of all the regional commissions, particularly the Economic Commission for Africa, in implementing the Agendas. The Group would seek detailed information regarding the rationale for that arrangement, the coordination conducted among entities in the formulation of the proposal, and the ways in which the arrangement responded to the request by the General Assembly in its resolutions 70/247 and 70/248 C for a comprehensive proposal that addressed the effective and efficient delivery of mandates in support of the Agendas.

5. **Mr. De Preter** (Observer for the European Union) said that the concerns expressed by the European Union at the 44th meeting of the Economic and Social Council regarding Council resolutions 2016/10, 2016/11 and 2016/12 had not been addressed. At that meeting, his delegation had called for a vote on the adoption by the Council of the draft resolution concerning the revised estimates for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by ESCWA and had supported the call for a vote on the draft resolution concerning the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) because the rules and regulations of the United Nations had been violated in

the adoption of the draft resolutions by the Commissions. When ESCWA had adopted its resolution on the revised estimates, the members of the Commission had not received an estimate of programme budget implications, only general information indicating that such implications were highly likely. That had been a violation of rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Council, rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, regulation 2.10 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 69/262. ESCAP had adopted its resolution on the revised estimates on the basis of a statement by its secretariat, included in the annual report of the Commission for 30 May 2015 to 19 May 2016 (E/2016/39-E/ASCAP/72/33), that none of the resolutions to be adopted at the Commission's seventy-second session had programme budget implications. Since the secretariat had drastically altered the oral statement between the adoption by the Commission of the resolution on revised estimates and its consideration by the Council, the European Union could no longer support the resolution.

6. During the informal consultations on Council resolution 2016/12, concerning the revised estimates for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the ECLAC secretariat had indicated that it would mobilize extrabudgetary resources to cover the costs of implementing the resolution in 2016 and 2017, but that assurance had not been correct and a statement of programme budget implications had subsequently been issued. In general, a small number of countries had negotiated the revised estimates, but all Member States had been asked to adopt the resolutions, which had heavy budgetary implications. In future, the wording of draft resolutions of the Council should refer to the adoption rather than the endorsement by the Council of decisions and resolutions of the regional commissions. The Council was responsible for overseeing the regional commissions and, as in the case of the functional commissions and expert committees, could adopt or reject rather than merely endorse their decisions.

7. **Mr. Imada** (Japan) said that the Council had adopted the resolution concerning ESCWA on the basis of an oral statement of programme budget implications, but no such statement had been made when the Commission had considered the draft. The resolution concerning ESCAP had been adopted on the basis of an ESCAP secretariat statement that it would have no programme budget implications, but that statement had proved incorrect. Such adoption violated the rules of procedure, and his delegation would seek from the Secretariat an explanation of the matter and confirmation that programme budget implications would not be presented in such a way in future.

8. **Ms. Norman Chalet** (United States of America) said that the regional commissions were essential to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, but her delegation was concerned by the statements of programme budget implications issued in July 2016, which had violated rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the purpose of which was to ensure the financial sustainability of the Organization through informed decision-making. Although her delegation supported the substance of the ESCAP resolution and believed that the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development was essential to development in the region, it could not support the resolutions concerning ESCAP and ESCWA because of the non-transparent manner in which the associated programme budget implications had been presented. Her delegation could not join the consensus on the revised estimates and called on the Secretariat to avoid such practices in future.

Supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (A/71/534 and A/71/632)

9. **Mr. Nabarro** (Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change), introducing the Secretary-General's report on supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (A/71/534), said that the expansion of the mandates of the Economic and Social Council beyond the roles proposed in the Secretary-General's previous report on the matter (A/70/794) would continue until 2030. The 2030 Agenda and Addis Ababa Action Agenda related to a broad range of issues and would be implemented over a long period, and Member States would therefore have opportunities to take more decisions regarding the role of the United Nations in that process. The Council and the General Assembly would guide the Secretariat on how best to contribute to the implementation of the Agendas.

10. The Secretary-General's report (A/71/534) set out the requirements related to the mandates from the Council, the requirements related to the mandates in the two Agendas and the requirements for the strengthening of the Development Account and the regular programme of technical cooperation. To

implement the new Council mandates, the Secretary-General, in line with established practice, had requested an additional appropriation in his report on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council during 2016 (A/71/401 and A/71/401/Add.1). To provide a comprehensive picture, those estimates were also included in the Secretary-General's report on supporting the implementation of the Agendas (A/71/534). Some of the activities presented in the Secretary-General's report on the revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the Agendas (A/70/589 and A/70/589/Corr.1) had subsequently been included in Council mandates and were therefore presented in his report on revised estimates related to the Council (A/71/401 and A/71/401/Add.1); the remaining mandated activities were incorporated in the report currently under consideration (A/71/534) with a request for an appropriation.

11. The current report contained a request for an additional appropriation for the Development Account and the regular programme of technical cooperation. It was proposed that the Development Account should be renamed the "Sustainable Development Account"; that more entities should be able to access it to ensure full Secretariat support for the implementation of the Agendas; that the projects to be funded from the Account should be selected on the basis of their proven relevance to the implementation of the Agendas, with preference given to projects undertaken in an integrated manner by two or more entities from different sectors; and that the Secretary-General should assume a new stewardship role, whereby the existing Steering Committee of the Account would submit recommendations for his approval. The strengthening of the Account was intended to provide more support to the development pillar and incentives for the reorientation of the Secretariat. The proposal comprised a large appropriation for the development pillar but would also encourage competition in the selection of projects and reward those best aligned with the Agendas.

12. The proposed additional resources for the regular programme of technical cooperation would complement the Development Account by enabling flexible, demand-driven responses to unpredictable national development needs as a springboard for sustainable longer-term support. Although the report did not specify the projects and activities that would be funded through the proposed additional resources for the Development Account and the regular programme, the General Assembly had approved additional appropriations for the Account on the Committee's recommendation under similar conditions for the bienniums 2010-2011 and 2012-2013. The Secretariat would identify and approve additional projects and activities, including consultations with recipient Member States, whose needs would subsequently be shared with the Advisory Committee. The report contained preliminary estimates for inclusion in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019. Although those estimates would in principle be recurrent, the guidance provided to the Secretariat by intergovernmental bodies, which could influence mandated activities and resource estimates, would be taken into account in subsequent programme budgets.

13. **Mr. Ruiz Massieu** (Chair of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), introducing the Advisory Committee's related report (A/71/632), said that the Advisory Committee had made recommendations on the resources requested by the Secretary-General to fulfil mandates from the Economic and Social Council in its report on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council during 2016 (A/71/633). It recommended the approval of the resources requested to fulfil the mandates in the Agendas, which had been the subject of the Secretary-General's report on the revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the Agendas (A/70/589 and A/70/589/Corr.1), in the amount of $5,745,700 for 2017, with a reduction because of the overlap between the proposed functions of the consultants and those related to the proposed temporary posts. Since the Secretary-General had not, as he usually did in requesting resources under the programme budget, provided information on the utilization of the additional $7.5 million proposed for the Development Account and $5 million for the regular programme of technical cooperation for 2017, the Advisory Committee was not in a position to recommend the approval of the proposed resources. It recommended that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to submit at the first part of the resumed session a comprehensive proposal that addressed the effective and efficient delivery of mandates in support of the Agendas.

14. **Ms. Wairatpanij** (Thailand), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that the General Assembly, in its resolutions 70/247 and 70/248 C, had called for a comprehensive proposal addressing the effective and efficient delivery of mandates in support of the Agendas. It was disappointing that the Secretary-General's report did not fully respond to the Assembly's requests and that the Secretary-General did not appear to fully comprehend the Assembly's intentions despite its

adoption of two resolutions on the matter. Nevertheless, the Group would make every effort to secure an appropriate level of resources for the implementation of the two Agendas, including the strengthening of the regional commissions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which the report had failed to address. The Group would seek further clarification of the Secretary-General's proposals in informal consultations.

15. **Mr. Fermín** (Dominican Republic), speaking on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, paid tribute to the victims of LaMia flight 2933. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda had been milestones in the United Nations response to shared economic, social and environmental challenges. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and middle-income countries had identified specific challenges and common priorities in addressing those challenges. The international community must be committed to the implementation of the Agendas, and official development assistance was essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and providing financing for development in developing countries. The United Nations must support the implementation of the Agendas as coherently and effectively as possible, with full accountability to Member States.

16. The Secretary-General's report did not contain the comprehensive proposal requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/248 C, but rather a new proposal with a narrative that was different from the narrative in the previous report (A/70/794). The Secretariat must abide by the mandates entrusted to it by the General Assembly, in this case through its resolution 70/247 on the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017, and must give the matter the highest priority to reflect the ambitious scope of the Agendas and the importance attached to them by the Member States. The Secretary-General's report did not provide sufficient detail regarding the ways in which the regional commissions, particularly ECLAC, and other regional entities would contribute to the performance of the mandates in the Agendas, nor did it contain proposals to strengthen the capacities of UNCTAD, whose analysis and inputs were essential to the implementation of the Agendas.

17. **Ms. Baumann** (Switzerland), speaking also on behalf of Liechtenstein, said that the importance of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda, which constituted a global framework for sustainable development, could not be overstated, but the Secretary-General's proposal did not reflect the strategic vision and integrated approach for which Member States had called. The Secretary-General had not abandoned old structures and concepts unsuited to the challenges ahead or established mechanisms that would allow the Secretariat to work more coherently and fulfil the required mandates. The mechanisms for following up on and reviewing the implementation of the Agendas, in particular the United Nations Independent System-wide Evaluation Mechanism, were essential to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and should receive sufficient support from Member States. The two delegations would welcome further discussion, in informal consultations, of the ways in which the Development Account could be used to support sustainable development.

18. **Mr. Teo** (Singapore), speaking on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), said that 2015 had been a landmark year because of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the establishment of the ASEAN Community and the adoption of the Community Vision 2025 and Blueprints, whose goals were intended to promote sustainable development. The Association welcomed the role envisaged by the United Nations for regional organizations in sharing best practices and discussing shared targets and regional mechanisms. At the eighth ASEAN-United Nations Summit, held in September 2016 in Vientiane, the importance of complementarities between the 2030 Agenda and the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and Blueprints had been recognized, while the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting with the Secretary-General, held in New York in September 2016, had focused on the importance of complementarities in international and regional sustainable development efforts, in line with the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations (2016-2020). On the margins of the high-level meetings of the session, the Association had held a special session of its Foreign Ministers' Meeting on sustainable development and a panel discussion on developing complementarities between the 2030 Agenda and the ASEAN Community Vision 2025. Although the Secretary-General's report did not address the need to strengthen the regional commissions or respond to the requests made by the General Assembly in its resolutions 70/247 and 70/248 C, his delegation would seek the approval of an appropriate level of resources to fulfil the mandates resulting from the Agendas.

19. **Mr. Abdallah** (Chad), speaking on behalf of the Group of African States, said that serious consideration

should be given to the resources required to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which offered a historic opportunity to eradicate poverty with support from the United Nations to developing countries. More than a year after the adoption of the Agendas and long after their implementation date, 1 January 2016, the United Nations was struggling to understand its essential role in supporting Member States. In the absence of a comprehensive plan and clear direction from the Secretary-General, Member States faced uncertainty and delays in the performance of essential intergovernmental mandates. The Secretary-General should set out a budget proposal for the provision of support for the implementation of the Agendas, taking into account the lessons learned from the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, the World Summit Outcome and other international agreements. The proposal, however, should not be viewed as exhaustive or as a one-off, because the Agendas would be mainstreamed across the Organization. The Group would request further information regarding the ways in which the Secretariat planned to strengthen interaction between the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission and to utilize the Council's operational and humanitarian segments to review development, peace and humanitarian affairs in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

20. The Group would seek clarification regarding the absence from the Secretary-General's report of coherent funding proposals for the regional commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa, and for countries in special situations and UNCTAD. The regional commissions were essential to the United Nations system and must fulfil their mandates. The Group would request further information regarding the planned strengthening of the United Nations Statistical Commission to support national statistical offices and data systems. The Secretariat should build regional and national capacities and improve system-wide planning, implementation and reporting so that the United Nations development system could provide integrated support for the implementation of the Agendas. The Group would seek further information regarding the budget proposal's implications for the implementation by 2017 of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, intended to build least developed countries' science, technology and innovation capacities, and for the adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes for such countries. An adequately resourced, coherent and effective United Nations was essential to the implementation of the Agendas, for which the entire international community would be held accountable and a business-as-usual approach would not suffice. The Group called on the Secretary-General designate to comprehensively address Member States' queries on the matter.

21. **Mr. De Preter** (Observer for the European Union) said that the Secretary-General had made efforts in his report (A/71/534) to present a comprehensive, Secretariat-wide response to General Assembly resolution 70/248 C and had encouraged United Nations entities to work more closely together. The 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda were a global action framework of unprecedented ambition and must be transformational for all. The United Nations must eschew business-as-usual and engage in restructuring, reprioritizing, redeploying, streamlining and enhancing system-wide coherence and effectiveness. The States members of the European Union were committed to the implementation of the framework and to the establishment of strong follow-up and review mechanisms in accordance with guidance from Member States and the Secretary-General designate.

22. The States members of the European Union would implement the 2030 Agenda at the country level, as required under resolution 70/1, and would contribute to international efforts to support implementation by other countries. United Nations development system entities should help States implement the Sustainable Development Goals, including through the country teams. Although the Secretariat was essential to monitoring, ensuring accountability for, following up on and reviewing implementation of the Goals, it should not be involved in the implementation per se, to avoid duplication of effort and competition for scarce resources with other United Nations entities. The Development Account and the regular programme for technical cooperation were not effective mechanisms for enhancing United Nations support for the implementation of the Agenda, and the proposals to strengthen them and increase the number of entities eligible to apply for funding from the Development Account, which was less transparent and results-oriented than other development system entities, had not been mandated by Member States. Funds should not be diverted from more effective mechanisms and fragmentation within the system should not be increased.

23. The next quadrennial comprehensive policy review would allow Member States to make specific requests for reform. It was unacceptable that the Assembly's requests in resolution 70/299 for the Secretary-General to enhance the effectiveness and

accountability of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and in resolution 67/226 for the implementation of system-wide cost sharing to support the resident coordinator system had been ignored. The report did not contain an overview of the links between current Secretariat capacities and mandates, without which resource requirements in the areas of monitoring and accountability could not be assessed, nor did it consider the redeployment of existing resources. That was cause for concern because, until the adoption of resolution 70/1, all development staff in the Secretariat should in principle have been working on activities related to Agenda 2030.

24. The Secretary-General should give more consideration to aligning the Secretariat with Agenda 2030 by reprioritizing mandates and reorganizing structures. The role of the regional commissions in implementing the Agenda was set out in resolution 70/1, which stated that follow-up and review at the regional and subregional levels could provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, the sharing of best practices and discussion regarding shared targets, and encouraged Member States to identify the most suitable forum for such follow-up and review. While some believed that the regional commissions should play a role in following up on and reviewing the implementation of the Agenda, many others felt that the commissions should only complement the work done in other forums. His delegation was disappointed that rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which required the Secretariat to set out the costs arising from decisions made by Member States, had not been followed in the 2016 negotiations on the regional commissions' role in the implementation of Agenda 2030.

25. **Ms. Norman Chalet** (United States of America) said that the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda were a framework for Member States, the private sector and civil society to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals with support from the United Nations. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda was the responsibility of the Member States rather than the Organization. Although the Secretary-General had made efforts to reorient United Nations support for development, for example by making changes to the Development Account, he had requested resources with no clear mandate instead of reforming the Secretariat or comprehensively addressing the Goals. Rather than simply allocating more resources, the Secretariat should eliminate duplication among development entities, including the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and improve coordination. The Committee had received no clear information regarding the utilization of the commitment authority approved in resolution 70/248 A or the ways in which the authority had helped the United Nations support Agenda 2030. Her delegation was concerned because the Department of Economic and Social Affairs was increasing its New York staff instead of focusing on field activities that could affect Member State implementation of the Agenda.

26. **Mr. Ko** Jae Sin (Republic of Korea) said that his country was committed to contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Addis Ababa Action Agenda. To ensure that the Agendas were implemented in a timely manner, Member States should approach the negotiations in a spirit of compromise so that the Committee could decide at the current session on the level of resources to be allocated. Although the Secretary-General's current report was more readable and better organized than his previous reports on the matter, the roles of Member States and United Nations entities in the implementation of the Agendas should be better defined and distinguished. His delegation would examine whether the regular budget appropriations requested were in line with the Secretariat mandate approved by the General Assembly.

27. The General Assembly, at its seventieth session, had authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount of $7.5 million in 2016 to implement the Agendas. His delegation would seek to establish whether the level of resources requested for 2017 was appropriate in view of the actual 2016 expenditure. It was concerned regarding the request to strengthen the Development Account and the regular programme of technical cooperation. While it agreed that the United Nations should help developing countries build capacity to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, the Secretary-General had not provided sufficient information regarding project types and selection criteria, the ways in which the resources would be disbursed, the oversight mechanism and possible duplication with United Nations funds and programmes. His delegation agreed with the Advisory Committee's recommendations on the Development Account and would seek clarification regarding the Secretary-General's request.

28. **Ms. Yang** Liyang (China) said that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda was an essential United Nations development task that should be given high priority at the current session. The Organization should play a central role in coordinating implementation at the global level. Adequate, predictable financial resources

should be provided for the implementation of the Agendas to ensure that the United Nations system performed its development mandate. The Committee should reach consensus on the matter as soon as possible to send a clear signal that Member States supported the Secretariat's efforts to implement the Agendas. The Secretariat should enhance the work of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNCTAD and the regional commissions; help developing countries strengthen their economies, improve livelihoods and eradicate poverty; and improve budget management and resource utilization.

29. **Mr. Feldman** (Brazil) expressed appreciation for the tribute paid to the victims of LaMia flight 2933. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda had established a new paradigm for sustainable development. While much of the responsibility for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals lay at the national and subnational levels, the regional and global dimensions were also essential. The United Nations was in a unique position to foster the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, but required proper institutional arrangements and adequate resources. The Secretary-General's report contained blueprints for addressing certain issues, but did not take a comprehensive approach to the regional commissions and UNCTAD, which must be strengthened for the implementation of the Agendas.

30. **Mr. Islam** (Bangladesh) said that appropriate resources to perform the mandates under the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which were shaping policy-making at the subnational, national, regional and global levels, should be approved. The Committee should ensure that UNCTAD received additional resources to implement and follow up on the Sustainable Development Goals.

31. **Mr. Nabarro** (Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change) said that Member States had reiterated the desire expressed at the high-level political forum on sustainable development, in the General Assembly and at regional events for the United Nations to provide them with all possible support to implement the Agendas, but they did not agree on how that support should be provided. The Secretary-General's report was an attempt to resolve the situation creatively while strengthening the development pillar and fostering efficiency, effectiveness and joint work. The Secretariat would provide the additional analysis requested by Member States and looked forward to further discussion of the matter.

The meeting rose at 11.35 a.m.